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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
10	TVORTILER V DISTRO	ier or endironam
11) Case No: CV-07-03533- WHA
12	ALISE MALIKYAR and ROBERT) PLAINTIFFS TRIAL BRIEF REGARDING
13	JACOBSEN, Plaintiffs,	RATIFICATION OF ACTS OF AGENT BY PRINCIPAL
14		
15	vs.	
16	JOHN SRAMEK, BERNADETTE SRAMEK,))
17	HAROLD M. JAFFE, JOHN S. SRAMEK AND BERNADETTE SRAMEK))
18	REVOCABLE LIVING TRUST AND DOES	
19	1 TO 100 INCLUSIVE Defendants.	
20		
21		
22	In this trial there will be evidence that if John Sramek did not place the wiretapping	
23	devise on the plaintiffs residence, he ratified the action of Harold Jaffe. Plaintiff contends the	
24	evidence at trial shows this ratification through a failure to repudiate the wrongful conduct. As	
25	respects a principals ratification of his agents acts, quiescence of principal is tantamount to	
26		
27	acquiescence. Gain v. Austin (1943) 58 Cal Ap	pp. 2u 250.
28	Actual affirmative ascent is not necessary for a principal to ratify the acts of its agent. As	

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agent's originally unauthorized act may be ratified by implication where the only reasonable

interpretation of the principal's conduct is consistent with approval or adoption. (Rakestraw v.

Rodrigues (1972) 8 Cal.3d 67, 73. For example, an employer's failure to discharge an employee after learning of the employee's misconduct may be evidence of ratification. (Murillo v. Rite Stuff Foods, Inc. (1998) 65 Cal.App.4th 833, 852 Such ratification has the effect of relating the agent's authority back to the time when the act was performed. (Rakestraw v. Rodrigues, supra, 8 Cal.3d at p. 73.) Consequently, liability may be imposed on the principal/employer if it is found to have ratified the otherwise unauthorized misconduct of the agent/employee. (Coats v. Construction & Gen. Laborers Local No. 185 (1971) 15 Cal.App.3d 908, 914)

In Coats v Construction & General Laborers Local No 185 (1971) 15 Cal App. 3d 908. Plaintiff a member of defendant local, sued for tort damages for an assistant committed by two assistant business representatives of defendant principal. After the assault plaintiff reported the incident to defendant's officers. Defendant continued to employ the assailants. The trial court entered judgment against the defendant principal for compensation and punitive damages. Defendant appealed. The court of appeals affirmed, holding that substantial evidence supported the finding that defendant principals ratified the acts of the assistants who assaulted plaintiff. The court relied on evidence that defendant principal did not repudiate the actions of the assistants when it was informed of them.

McChristian v. Pipkin (1946) 75 Cal. App. 2d 249 was an action for assault and battery brought against the owners of a theatre arising from a beating inflicted by a special officer employed by the theatre. After the incident the plaintiff spoke to the manager of the theater and related his version of the facts. Defendant kept the officer in his employ. The jury awarded punitive damages against all defendants and defendants appealed. The court of appeal affirmed holding defendants retention of the officer was sufficient evidence to support finding that

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defendant ratified the officer's actions. The court noted failure to discharge an agent guilty of oppressive acts is evidence in itself to support ratification. An agents authority may be proved by circumstantial evidence. MacDonnell v. California Lands Inc. (1940)15 Cal 2d 344, and it may be implied by circumstances (1911) Robinson v American Fish Co. 17 Cal App. 212 Accordingly, plaintiff should be permitted to attempt to develop evidence that establishes the ratification of the acts of Jaffe by Sramek. Respectfully submitted, Dated: June 17, 2009 LAW OFFICE OF WILLIAM JEMMOTT BY: /s William Jemmott WILLIAM JEMMOTT